WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1867.

The Legislature. Our readers are already well aware that the session of the General Assembly of this State appointed to be held on the 19th instant, has been indefinitely postponed by order of General Sickles. Opposed at the time of its adoption to the resolution providing for the adjourned session, we have but little to regret in the fact that there is to be no meeting of the General Assembly. We do, however, regret the manner by which the session has been postponed.

given, for a few days later and members from remote portions of the State would have been on their way to the Capital. We fear, even now, in some sections the order will not be received in time to prevent this.

subject which would have occupied the atsection of the order postponing the session, provides as follows:

rer, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finances, rary place of confinement for prisoners undergohe employment of the prisoners in mining, or appointed Registrars. other work in metals, quarrying marble, brickmaking, or manufactures, whereby the Penitentiary may be self-supporting, and the convicts taught some useful art.'

The persons thus appointed a Board to investigate this subject are Gov. WORTH, Treasurer BATTLE, Hon. RUFUS Y. McADEN, of Alamance, Mason L. Wiggins, Senator from Halifax, and Mr. J. C. HARPER, Commoner from Caldwell county. There is no "House Committe on Ways and Means' pose, therefore, these two gentlemen will be regarded as those referred to in the

It will be recollected that Governor WORTH has already sent the State Geolo- ty of Major, commanded its left wing, He after- could not get a half guard (except to congist, Professor Kerr, to examine the Coal and Iron Mines in Chatham county in re- and he was elected. As Colonel, he was with his ference to the location of a Penitentiary. His report will probably come very opportunely for the consideration of the Board appointed by General Stokles.

Registration.

We published a day or two since an Address from Governor Worth, urging upon respectable white or colored man in the State who of State decided to send a very flimsy man, the people of the State the necessity and importance of registration. It is equally ter - Raleigh Sentinel. important for those who are in favor of, or | The Sentinel and its correspondent are better his position he became a foe of the adverse to, the reconstruction measures of correct in their impressions in regard to Congress, who are in favor of, or opposed the individual appointed Registrar for Robto, a Convention, or who may like or dis- e-on. We understand that the Parson is to have their claims for the crumbs of office not desire otherwise than to see those implicated as I ever saw were some that were suffered like the Constitution which that Conven- hesitating about qualifying, not that he | duly recognized. tion will adopt, to register. In either event, has any compunctions of conscience about their approval of, or opposition to, the taking the oath, having the fear of man course of reconstruction, in its various and not of God before his eyes. Not bestages, will be of no avail, unless they have | ing so fortunate as the District Attorney of previously taken the precaution to have the United States for this State, he has not their names properly entered upon the re- received a "special dispensation" from

know who can and who cannot register .- him with their impertinent inquiries. Unexplained by the only person now au- trangressor is hard." thorized to construe the act of Congress for us, and as anxious as we are that as few of the citizens of the state as possible should be disfranchised, we feel compelled to advise all persons who, previous to the war, held any State or Federal office and who "AFTERWARD engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof," not to register.

All males, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in North Carolina for twelve months, are entitled to register, unless they have been convicted of felony, been members of any State Legislature, Executive or Judicial officers of any State, members of Congress. or officers of the United States, AND AFTER-WARD engaged in the war, or gave aid and comfort to those who did. Many persons, and we fear some of those appointed registrars are included in this number, have grossly misconceived this part of the oath required of those who offer to register, and some even confound the oath required of Registrars (the test oath) with that of the person offering to register.

No person is disfranchished for simply having held office previous to the war, nor for merely having engaged in the war or given aid and comfort to those who did. To work disfranchisement, a person must have done BOTH. He must have previous to the war held office and then engaged in it or given aid and comfort. By reference to the oath, published elsewhere (see Form 2), it will be seen that the applicant has to swear that he is twenty-one years old; that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States (and no citizen of North Carolina has been thus disfranchised), nor Duplin county. This fine Institute is lofor felony; that he has never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State AND AFTERWARD engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or given various branches. In addition to the usuaid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that he has never taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a meraber of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial ing feature of this Institute. officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, AND AFTERWARD engaged in insurrection or rebellion against

ward engaging in the war or giving aid and comfort to those who did.

comfort to the South.

aid and comfort to the South.

not disfranchised.

are not disfranchised.

tion, the Board will take into consideration the probable erection hereafter of a Penitentiary and have necessarily, in many instances, been

Parson Sinclair.

names of "Registrara" for Robeson county, I nowould be well for the officer in command of the "Senate Committee on Finances" nor post of Wilmington to note who recommended this fair to presume that men who recommended him | Lone Star State, and Holden, of the North such criminals.

Sinclair, who was appointed, in 1861, by Gov. Elis or Gov. Clark, Chaplain of the 5th N. C. T. (Col. McRae.) He was with the regiment at the first battle of Manassas, and, acting in the capaciregiment at the battle of Newbern. His whole ganization of the regiment. During the whole period, he was one of the most bitter, uncompromimended for a Registrar, we cannot say, but we dividual condition. When the Secretary doubt if he could get the recommendation of any

ex-Attorney General Speed, and has an idea seekers. They were, as they comprehend-It therefore becomes all-important to that Judge Brooks' Grand Jury might visit ed the idea, patriots. No insolence of the LETTER FROM HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

This has now become very plain under the By the way, we understand that Parson instructions given by General Sickles in Sinclair, by representing that he had been his recent order upon the subject. With dismissed from the Synod of this State on the omission of not naming the officers em- account of his "Unionism," was admitted braced by the expression, "created by law as a Minister into the Northern branch of for the administration of the general law | the Church. We have been informed, howof the State, or for the administration of ever, that he has lately been suspended class known as Unionists. Of course I adjustice," there is nothing left to surmise. | from that Church also. "The way of the

Mail to Wadesboro'.

It affords us pleasure in being able to state that the mail to Wadesboro', via Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, will be resumed on Tuesday next. We are informed that for the present the mail will be carried by buggy conveyance from Sand Hill to Wadesboro'. A stage coach will be placed upon that portion of citizens desire to hear from you at the earliest the route as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, which will probably be in two or three weeks.

By reference to an advertisement elsewhere, the mail schedule between this city and Wadesboro' will be seen. We were confident that the authorities of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad would do all in their power to favor the people of Anson with a regular and renot distant (after the present gloom and prostration shall have given way before a real reconstruction and genuine reconciliation, and the citizens of Anson and of Wilmington will be neighbors, indeed), when the steam horse shall ply regularly, semi-daily, between us, bringing to our port the teeming wealth of her fields and carry back in return the comforts and necessities accumulated here from every country on the face of the globe. In those days, we opine, but few of the good people of Anson will retire without having read the Daily Journal, and we will have frequent occasion to welcome brother DARLEY to our sanctum, and

we won't quarrel about the mails either. Webster Institute,

We have received a circular of the WEB-STER INSTITUTE, located at Kenansville, cated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the State, noted alike for its intelligence and morality. The Faculty is full and comprises the first talent in its al class-room recitations, the system of teaching by lectures and by the exhibition of specimens of natural products and other scientific and practical means, forms a lead-

When so many excellent schools are thriving in our midst there can be no ex-

ment-the office and official oath and after- scribed as "magnificent."

Southern Unionists.

A correspondent of the New York Citizen The following persons are disfranchised: a paper published by General Halpine, Those who have been convicted of a (Miles O'Reily) in the City of New York, is publishing a series of articles styled "Rum-Those who held any State or Federal of- maging Through Rebeldom." From the fice at any time previous to the war and last issue of that paper we extract the folthen engaged in the war or gave aid and lowing, giving the writer's opinion of that class of persons in the South who now Persons who have not been convicted of claim to be the especial friends of the felony and who did not before the war hold Union. Whoever may be the writer, his any office, are not disfranchised, whether travels have not been unprofitable, and he or not they engaged in the war or gave is not by any means the dullest of observers. He savs :

If they held office, and did not afterward "When I hear of Northern people talk- speech by Hon. Hugh Waddell, one of the Counengage in the war or aid the South, they are ing about loyal Unionists, I abominate the sel for the prisoner, who detailed most forcible So, too, these who have held office since was earnest (and seven-eighths of them We are glad this timely notice has been or during the war, although they may have were) in the fight against the North, and engaged in the war or given aid to the South, who was afterwards deluded into the notion The only point, as we have already re- that of Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, or much regretted by the Court, the Solicitor and not more than a couple of dollars per acre. marked, at all doubtful, is as to what officers John Minor Botts, of Virginia, to say noth- Counsel, and all parties interested. The State and It is so soft as to be easily cut, and if felled Sherman, then off in the West, to come are included under the head of "Executive ing of the canaille who have crept into favor the defence were both ready and anxious to enter and suffered to lie a few months, its leaves bere. General Sherman came according of almost the entire Republican Press. In connection with the most important or Judicial office" of a State, which Con-Unionism. That there were many honest unfortunate intervention of military authority. gress explains as including "all civil offices and true Unionists in every State of the Some other business which is unimportant was tention of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of South I know full well; but, I also know transacted, and the Court adjourned after a short of about to be displaced arrested the attention of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of South I know full well; but, I also know transacted, and the Court adjourned after a short of the created by law for the administration of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the Legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of created by law for the legislature—the building of created by law for the administration of created by law for the legislature—the legislature—th a Penitentiary-General Sickles, in the fifth any general law of a State, or for the ad- that the men who came forward to repre- afternoon session. ministration of justice." In this hasty sent them were, in almost every instance, creatures of circumstance or the merest polsummary we have included all officers as troons, who field from one cause to the "The Governor of North Carolina, the Treasu- coming within those terms out of abundant other because they did not get pap enough caution. We are in hopes General Sickles at one side and needed protection at the and the Chairman of the House Committee of will yet give them eo nomine, as has been other. Such was Holden, of North Caroto consider and report upon the expediency, practicability and cost of providing a suitable temporal post of the law to t prefer his interpretation of the law to that as the others did, to obtain some sort of in which one H. E. Foster, a recently appointed ing sentence for felony. In determining the loca- of the ignorant and partizan individuals who office in the Confederacy, and failing in policeman, was implicated. names of "Registrars" for Robeson county, 1 no-tice that of James Sinclair. I would respectfully war, and waxed limber as their pretensions zens as they could conveniently lay hands upon, Last summer I went with Mr. N. W. Woodask if this is the notorious Confederate Col. Sin- were not recognized. Here let me paren- with small chance of detection. Kedar states clair, the "fighting Parson," so-called, now a nother than the true test of that he refused, and was again approached on the of which had originally cost him less than Holden? No wonder these Holdentes are op-posed to a Penitentiary. But they should recollect side. To your so-called Unionists this test Plank Road, near the Toll House, where one Crosthat the U. S. Courts take cognizance of perjury cannot be successfully applied in one out by resided, and where every attempt was made to of a hundred cases.

"Take it thus from extreme points :guard" to uphold him in Texas; Holden law. forth his exploits on that occasion as a sign him to a guard house) to aid or abet matter, when policeman Holden hearing the facts have seen in any part of the world; while him in North Carolina. Wherefore? The people were weary beyond expression of conduct was so obnoxious to his regiment, that he was finally left out of the service on the re-orcalled Union men, who became more or less conspicuous toward the end of the war sing Confederates in the State. His Unionism dates about the latter end of 1863, when he and had been active secessionists, and only others of his kit got scared and turned traitors to abandoned Secessia after finding that they the Southern cause. How he came to be recom- had slim chances of "bettering" their inows him. The attention of Col. Frank, of the | though a leading politician, on a diplo-Unionist. From the instant of refusal to tribunal and if possible, have them punished. in the appeals of "original secessionists"

onist ranks got their foremost recruits, mainly, from the disappointed propagandists of disunion, the Confederacy won its best upholders from the class of men who withstood, as long as practicable, the suasions of the separatists. Such men as Henpingsen, however, were not mere placethrone, or intrigue of the power behind the throne, could make them swerve from the the cause. It was only the indubitably mean men who deserted one and the other; of such an equivocal amaleam was that mit exceptions. The quality of these exceptions has been already defined in these

Public Speaking.

New Hanover Co., N. C., Aug. 7, 1867. To Col. E. D. HAIL, COL. R. H. COWAN AND MAJ C. W. McClammy

Gentlemen :- The people of New Hanover Coun an expression of your views on the momentons political questions of the present day. In this hour of trial and of gloom we turn to our patriotic and trusted public servants, and exclaim, "Watchman, what of the night?" Your fellowconvenient time, and in any way you may choose, on these absorbing topics of public interest.

Your compliance with this request will oblige, JOEL L. MOORE, A. R. BLACK. JAMES GARRASON, JOHN JONES, OWEN ALDERMAN, JOEL HINES,

S. S. SATCHWELL and others. This is a move in the right direction, and we are glad to see it. We understand that one or more of the gentlemen invited, wiladdress the people at Lillington, on Fril Saturday afternoon, Aug. 17th.

Fast Day. The Bishops of the Episcopal Methodist Church make the following recommenda-

tion for a day of fasting, humiliation and We propose that Friday, 16th of August next. be observed in all our churches as a day of fast-ing, humiliation and prayer—that God would be

pleased to pour out His Spirit upon all flesh; that He would show us our sins and help us, by a true rependance, to turn away from them; that He would send forth laborers into His harvest, who may serve Him more faithfully and efficiently than we have done; that He would build up the church and comfort her waste places; that He would grant us all the blessings, temporal and spiritual, we have need of. And we farther propose that this day of special fasting and prayer be preceded, wherever practicable, by religious exercises begun on the previous Sabbath and continued day by day till the Sabbath following. And now, brethren, we commend you to God and to the word of His Grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which is sanctified.

JAMES O. ANDREWS. ROBERT PAINE, GEO. F. PIERCE, H. H. KAVANAUGH, JOHN EARLY, W. M. WIGHTMAN. E. E. MARVIN, D. S. DOGGETT, N. H. McTyeire.

Destruction of Churches in this County. On Tuesday night last two Baptist The Recent Fire at Lillington.

our informant did not estimate his loss cor-

CRIMINAL COURT .- But little business was transacted at this Court yesterday. The Counsel in the case of William Wright Parker offered a motion that the prisoner be released from jail on his own recognizance. This motion was urged in a color of my skin, and would any day rather the sufferings which his client was subjected to shake hands with an honest nigger who and experienced in jail, and stating his long and without timber are, of course, covered by telegrams was true, and the statements wrong, proposes "general amnesty and resweary confinement without trial. This motion the thickest coats of grass. The balsam the Court considered it advisable to overrule. It trees which cover for so great an extent the that the North held his truest friends: I is proper here to state that the continued conwould much sooner shake his hand than finement of the prisoner is a necessity which is

Daily Journal, 9th. A HIGHWAY ROBBERY ORGANIZATION .- Information was lodged with the Mayor of this city yesterday, tending to show that a collusion existed between several parties in the City for the purlina. Men like Botts and Brownlow are pose of carrying on a general system of highway

that to rebel against it. The destruction of | Elijah Kedar (white) being sworn, testified bethe Confederate archives is a vast loss to fore his Honor that, some three or four months the country. Had I access to them now, since, he was approached by Foster, who endeav-I could show you that the most zealous ored to prevail upon him to connect himself with Unionists, upheld since the war, were more a secret organization formed for the benefit of zealous Confederates at the outset of the the parties engaged and the plunder of such citi- Counties having more lime in the soil. manly honesty was real loyalty to either subject. He was then taken to a house on the one dollar per acre. It had been cleared induce him to connect himself with this gang. inclair, if he is the Confederate Colonel,—for it is Office aspirants like Jack Hamilton, of the The proposed robbery of some rich old citizen on the highway was openly discussed before Kedar. known by the Rules of Order in our Legisla- are guilty of the crime of subornation of perjury, Star State, and you have them all included who, declining to risk his safety with such parties, ture. There is, however, a Joint Committee tion 13, are punishable by fine not exceeding two within the qualities of these two minor left them and returned home. A few days afteron Finance, of which Mr. Harper of the thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and con- stars. Who, once on a time, were greater wards he mentioned this circumstance to a few of both of these grasses rising high enough, inement to hard labor not exceeding five years .- secessionists than they were? None. Why his friends, and shortly thereafter left the city for House is Chairman, and Mr. Wiggins is The Penitentiaries in the State of New York are did they cease to be zeaiots, or seeming some fishing ground on the river. While there he Chairman of the Senate branch. We sup- used by the U.S. Court for the punishment of zealots, at the Dixie side? Because it did received a message from Crosby, who, hearing he "pay;" because their personal chances | had made these disclosures, attempted to intimi-We are under the impression that the above-named James Sinclair is the veritable Rec. James appeared to be far better at any other side; date him. Kedar thereupon wrote a statement of this entire tract of twelve hundred acres. because their own section contemned them. | the facts to a Constable of the city, hoping by this Hamilton could not get a "corporal's means the gang would come to the notice of the

> of the case brought them to the attention of the Marshal. Foster was arraigned before his Honor, Besides the Catawba there are a great many evidence of Kedar was corroborated by Mr. Watulars on a previous occasion.

Foster was discharged from the police, being justly deemed unworthy to remain longer in the fact that varieties of grapes can be selectemploy of the city. We understand the case will not rest here, and steps will be taken to bring Post of Wilmington, should be called to the mat- matic errand, that man usually became a Foster, Crosby and the gang before the proper

It thus becomes evident to our citizens that an lost cause." So it was when the head of unlawful and villainous gang, whose intent is plunany other department declined acquiescing der, has existed, and may still exist, in our city .-All lovers of law and order, peace and quiet, can- and grow well everywhere. As large sheep punished and the gang broken up. We trust that to run in the woods, both in summer and "Thus it happened that while the Union- they have at least received a warning from these winter, without being fed. Mr. Woodfin ercise it, should it become necessary. disclosures, which will deter them from future op- also stated to me, that he could, from the

Daily Journal. 9th.

From the Asheville News and Farmer. WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

We take the following interesting and When Wigfall, Toombs, Cobb, valuable letter from a pamphlet just pub-Pryor, Floyd and the like-yea, even Foote, lished at New York, by the "American or other food for the stock. throne, they did not cease to be friends of Agricultural and Mineral Land Company:"

New York, June 12th, 1867. To Wm. Frazier, Esq., President of the Ameri-

which I expected to remain in this city, in great abundance in many places and And in the unanimity of the negroes they and the pressure of business engagements, from them superior iron can be made.will prevent my replying at length to your Large and promising veins of copper have

North Carolina. For a great many years I have resided on the west side of the Blue Ridge, the ty grateful for your past public services, desire range of mountains which divides the waters falling into the Atlantic from those descending to the Mississippi River. Having for more than sixteen years been a Representative or Senator in Congress from that region, I used in my canvasses to visit every part of it. I have also ascended the principal mountains for the purpose of measuring or observing them, while my fondness for geology and mineralogy has carried me into almost every valley. My general acquaintance, therefore, with this

It may be regarded as an elevated table land of more than two hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of fifty miles, and is crossed in different directions by many mountain chains. The height of liable mail line. We hope that the time is day, Aug. 16th, and Rocky Point Depot the lower valleys may be stated as ranging from two thousand to twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, while the any demand that can ever exist for it. principal mountain chains rise four thou- These streams, from the elevated valleys in second for their party as a conformal and lasting success of standing its southern latitude, gives it a delightful summer climate.

Mr. William McDowell, who made obserprayer, which is extracted from their Ad- vations for the Smithsonian Institute, at Asheville, for several years, informed me that the thermometer during the warmest summer weather did not rise above 82 degrees Fahrenheit. Even the climate of Switzerland is not equal to that of this region: not only at Geneva, but in the high valley of Chamouny, I once found hotter weather than I ever experienced in this section; while there, one is occasionally chilled in mid-summer by cold blasts from the masses of snow on the higher Alps. In Western North Carolina, none of the mountains are high enough to bear snow in summer, yet the region is sufficiently elevated to afford a climate which is cool, dry, bracing and exceedingly exhilirating. No country is more healthy, being alike free from the diseases of miasmatic regions, as well as those common in rigorous or damp

> What especially distinguishes this section from all other mountain regions that I have seen, is the general fertility of the soil. This is true, not only with reference to its valleys, but also of its mountains. Their sides and even tops are generally covered

In our account of the recent fire at Lil- they subsisted entirely, both in summer lington, Mr. W. J. Bivins writes us that and winter, on those grasses. The older cattle, he assured me, soon learned to understand the effect of the seasons, and withrectly. He states that his stock on hand at out being driven, they led the herds in the the time his store was consumed was valued spring, down the sides of the mountains to at \$3,500, of which not more than \$500 obtain the young grasses that came up with the warm weather, and, when these were worth was saved. At the request, and on destroyed by the autumn frosts, they rethe authority of Mr. Bivins, we make this turned to the tops to get the evergreen vecultivated land and eat food grown by the hand of man.

Great Smoky, Balsam and Black Mountains, could be easily gotten rid of at a cost of would become quite dry, and it might be ly, but, until he arrived here, was not adburned with the greatest facility. When vised of the purpose of his coming. thus destroyed, it would not spring up evergreen grass. Immense winter pastures about to be displaced arrested the attencould in this way be prepared, and thou- tion of Messrs. Weed and Raymond, fast with only an occasional supply of salt.

Where the lands in this part of the State Mr. Johnson. are placed under proper cultivation, they produce abundantly. On choice spots, more than one hundred bushels to the acre of Indian corn has frequently been obtained, and this valuable grain is everywhere produced in sufficient quantity. Wheat, also, does well, while oats, rye and barley are particularly good. It is especially suited to the production of grasses, timothy, orchard and herds grass, or red top being usually preferred. Clover and blue grass by cutting out the undergrowth, and girding the large timber so as to deaden it, and then put in grass, nearly twenty years previously. It was covered over with a thick of which appeared as thick and as tall as a grass anywhere than grew generally over Irish potatoes, cabbages and turnips are

peaches, pears and grapes grow abundantly. and Kedar summoned as a witness. This person other native grapes. One gentleman thinks then made a deposition to the above effect. The he has obtained a hundred varieties of native grapes, some of which he considers superior son Hall, who had heard him narrate these partic- to the Catawba. That this country is admirably adapted to the production of grapes and wine there can be no question. The ed, that ripen at different periods of the Autumn, will make the vintage longer than it is in Europe, and thus increase the amount of wine made. All kinds of live stock thrive in this country, though horses and horned cattle have been more gene rally raised, because they require less care from the farmer. Sheep are very healthy But whatever may hereafter be his constock of his farm above alluded to, at all periods of the winter, obtain good mutton and beef from the animals that were subsisted on the grass. Even when sheep are to be kept in large numbers, it is certain they would do with half the feeding they equire during the long winters in New Engand. Snow seldom remains many days at a time, even on the mountain tops in sign. North Carolina; and when the grass is good, little is required in the form of hay

The minerals of this region have hitherto been turned to very little account. There are some parrow belts of marble and lime can Agricultural and Mineral Land Company for use, and from which good marble can be procured at certain points. The differ-DEAR SIR :- The short period during ent ores of iron, of the best qualities, exist inquiries in relation to the western part of been cut in several localities in Jackson county, and surface indications leave little doubt but similar deposits will be found in other counties. Gold has been profitably mined in the counties of Jackson, Macon and Cherokee, but less extensively than in the section east of the Blue Ridge. It is States as the only proper ally of the Northquite probable that good veins of this met- ern Republicans-to alienate the great maal will, in time, be opened, and there is encouragement to search for lead and silver into a position of permanent hostilityat several points. The barytes and chromeores can be brought into use when the railroads are finished that have been provided for by the State. Though coal does not exist, its want will not be experienced for a long period, as the immeuse forests entire region, probably exceeds that of any will supply fuel for a great number of years and long before they can be exhausted. railroads will permeate all parts of the district, and will bring in supplies of this valuable mineral from localities not far

The country is everywhere intersected by bold and rapid streamsf and the supply, therefore, of water-power, is beyond which they are first collected, have a descent of not less than one thousand feet before they escape into the State of Tennessee, and present at various points, therefore, rapids and falls where the water can be conveniently used for manufacturing

Though this region lacks the boldness and grandeur of the Alps, this deficiency is more than balanced by the fact that every part of it is susceptible of settlement and cultivation. The fact that the mountains as well as the valleys are covered by a luxuriant vegetation, gives to them a green and inviting appearance, which renders many of the scenes peculiarly attractive to the beholder. The present population, though sparse, is quiet, industrious, intelligent and moral—the negroes there not being numerous enough to constitue an important element in the whole society. I dustrious emigrants, when one considers its excellent climate, water and soil, its mining and manufacturing resources, and its cheap lands and good population.

Very truly yours, T. L. CLINGMAN.

stories are told of the political canvass in too limited to diminish the force of the no means at my command to pay counsel's with a thick vegetable mould on which Kentucky. One of them is related by the rule, the obvious design of which is to obfees." the largest trees and grasses grow luxuri- Franklin Commonwealth. It says: "We literate distinctions of race, and to make Churches at Riley's Creek, in this county, antly. At an elevation of five thousand learn that on one of the rebel Democratic the whole community in the smooth and It is stated of the late Charles Dennison that near Lillington, were entirely destroyed by feet above the ocean, the grasses and weeds candidates for representative in this counfire. The fire is supposed to have originated about 9 or 9½ o'clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. Malicious, delight of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary and the contract of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary and the contract of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the work of an incendiary and the contract of the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bigher about 2 or 100 clock, and was evidently the bighe the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. It is therefore as plain as the English language can express any fact, that it requires the concurrence of two elements to work disfranchise-rence of two elements to the United States Government with horses to the used in putting down the rebellion. The accused party replied that he had a custom of the Webster Varieties of evergreen or "winter grass," as they are so outstitues that the had so furnished them. United States Government with horses to the United States Government with horses to the United States

From the Baltimore Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

Objections to the Secretary of War_In-

Washington, August 6.-For some weeks past, and until a day or so ago, no mention the Southern people back "with warm and generous geetings," trusting that "in the getation, and found shelter under the has been made in these dispatches. Your spreading branches of the balsam fir trees correspondent's essay on that subject eight in stormy weather. I have seen in Hay- or nine months ago, when he informed you In the same genuine Republican spirit Gov. wood county a five years old horse that was that the President had positively determining the property of the property of the President had positively determining the property of the property of the property of the president had positively determining the property of th said to have been foaled and reared entire- ed to remove Mr. Stanton and place Gen- in Virginia to be "to combine all white ly on the top of Balsam mountain, and was eral Sherman in the War Department, temthen for the first time brought down to see porarily, to perform the duties of secretary, ground of moderation and right to confailed to be realized, as did one or two additional statements telegraphed by him on of the country." John Minor Botts, rising Those portions of the mountain that are the same subject, and yet every word of my superior to the promptings of personal therein set forth were obtained from the toration of all civil and political rights to highest authority.

The facts were that Mr. Johnson at the time mentioned, did resolve to supplant Mr. Stanton, and telegraphed General

Meantime the telegram sent north ansands of cattle thus sustained in the winter, friends of Mr. Stanton, and at that time supposed to be friends and supporters of These gentlemen came here and held a

> consultation with Mr. Staunton, who informed them that he had no knowledge of The men elected may call themselves the purposes of the President on the subject of his withdrawal. Messrs. Weed and Raymond then called upon Mr. Johnson, and urged him to give over his intention, if any he had, of removing Mr. Stan-

These conneils and those of a certain high official who joined them, prevailed, grow well, but are not so good as in some and the President gave up his purpose for the time being. From that time onward the intercourse

between the President and the Secretary of War, thought respectful, has not been as cordial nor so confidential as should be the relations between the Executive and a member of his cabinet.

Recently various matters have transpired, not however, of a political character, which growth of timothy and orchard grass, much proved that it would be impossible for Mr. the Hunnicutts and their white alfies, and Johnson and Mr. Stanton to get along har- to prevent the repetition of scenes at once fair wheat field. In some places we found moniously, and the former gave the latter so farcical and disgusting as those of the indications several times in the past week late "Mass Convention" at Richmond. as we sat on our horses, for us to take the that he would be pleased to receive his resig- Neither for party nor patriotic consideratop of the stalks growing on each side, and nation. No response came from Mr. Stantions is it desirable that the Southern wing cause them to meet above the withers of ton, and yesterday the President sent him of the Republican organization should be our horses. I never, in fact, saw better a note, as mentioned in last night's dispatches, stating substantially, that "public form the Secretary that his resignation as and co-operation of that large body of whites grown in the greatest quantities, while no a member of the Cabinet would be accept- who anxiously seek peace and restoration

To-day, at about 11.45 o'clock, Mr. Johnson received a written reply, dated August 5th from Mr. Stanton, who acknowledged the receipt of the note, recites the President's language, and adopting in part Mr. Johnson's words, says "public interests," which alone have induced him to remain, constrain him to continue in the Cabinet antil the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Stanton was not present at the Cabi

net meeting this afternoon. Under the tenure of office law Mr. Johnson is not fully satisfied that the Executive is clothed with the power to remove Mr. ful lest they increase the disparity by coun-Stanton, upon the phraseology that the members shall hold their offices respec- less demagogues who address themselves tively during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed," &c .struction of this phraseology, he nevertheless regards the power to suspend as being ample under that law, and proposes to ex- business affairs in New England :

It is understood that the President will

mine what action he should take upon the President's request that the Secretary re-

From the N. Y. Times, (R publican.) The Mission of the Republican Party

his candidates they profess to have dis- are nearly idle. covered signs of thorough reconstruction see an assurance of the manner in which the newly-enfranchised race throughout the South will hereafter exert their power. If the mission of the Republican party were to invest the future of the South with danger and difficulty, this rejoicing would man of Illinois has for ten years past bebe intelligible and just. If the aim were to build up a black party in the Southern jority of resident whites and force them nothing could be more satisfactory than the verdict of Tennessee. Or if incurable rebellion were assumed to be the lot of four-fifths of the whites, and proscription and insult the only treatment they are entitled to, we could understand the wisdom of holding up Tennessee tactics for imitation in the ten excluded States. From these points of view, the Tennessee elec- five miles. tion would justify all the rejoicing which it has elicited. It would warrant the exclamation, "Tennessee redeemed!" with which more than one enthusiastic journalist introduced the news. And it would en- cer is now in prison in the Kings county able us to comprehend the calculation by which the same writers prove the certain the United States government without trial sequence of reconstruction.

But we have not so learned the principles and aims of the Republican party, nor so interpreted the object and tendency of to whom he writes the letter, is at large its reconstruction policy. On the contrary, we have believed the mission of the party though irregular, were allowed by the to be beneficent as well as patriotic. To its own future it cannot be indifferent, but to plead his cause or money to procure him that is dependent less upon ordinary partisan appliances than upon the good feeling and sound judgment with which it pursues its work, and the success which crowns its labors. Party advantages are to gained him promotion and liberal applause. be incidental to success--not the end of all efforts. The speedy reorganization of the South on a healthy basis-the earliest possible reconstruction of local governments and the re-establishment of local authority-constitutes the only legitimate purpose of recent legislation. In this sense it is understood and supported by the counknow of no country more inviting to in-try. It is moreover a policy of concilia-was residing in Savannah, Georgia, where tion, of forbearance, of amity and peace. I had been engaged in business, when I Proscription nowhere enters into the plan was arrested. I have been a prisoner since through which it operates. It guarantees the 16th of September, 1866, and not one to the blacks perfect civil and political lib- of my Southern countrymen has called to

erty, but without imposing exclusion upon to see me. I cannot think that it is their the whites. The disabilities provided for intention to desert me, though I must say prominent rebels and the disfranchisement it looks very much like it. I am perfectly Some very amusing and rather tough of the office-holding class are exceptions destitute of money and clothing, and have for those convicted of arson. We trust that hundred horned cattle on one of these these vile incendiaries may be caught.

hundred horned cattle on one of these by John Morgan, who was then on a raid by John Morgan, who was the secure by John Morgan, who was the law of t

dering of the Republican policy fanciful singular. The most influential leaders of the party in Congress have committee Mr. Stanton's Refusal to Resign_History themselves to views identical with those we of the War Office Trouble_Mr. Johnson's have expressed. Yet more recently Sena tor Wilson, in his Saratogaspeech, dielaimer all destre for proscription or punishment Recognizing reconstruction as already infuture we shall be friends and brothers as we were in the morning of the republic. men and black men," and on the broad struct "the great national Republican party the rank and file of the (rebel) army, and to the great body of the people." It is not necessary, however, to multiply these citations. The law itself, the avowals that accompanied its enactment, and the remarks together prove that the party cannot be fairly held responsible for the deplorabe state of affairs in Tennessee, or for the extravagant utterances and demands of demagogues who speak in its name in other portions of the South.

Judged by the standard set up by the Republican Party in Congress and generally throughout the North, the election in Tennessee furnishes cause of mortification and regret, rather than of boasting and hope, Republicans, but they owe their triumph to agencies in direct conflict with the principles and the policy by which alone the party should be estimated. The shameless partisanship with which the work of disfranchisement has been carried out-the vile perversion of power which rendered opposition impotent-and the wholesale exclusion of tried and trusted white Unionists for no other reason than their hostility to the Brownlow faction-are not more violative of the philosophy of republican government than of the well-settled principles of the Republican Party. The Congressional Executive Committee

owe to the party they represent, not less than to the country, prompt and decisive efforts to counteract the extravagances of Unless the pacification of the South is to be abandoned as hopeless, the confidence should be cultivated sectulously. The aspect of the registration lists is a sufficient cause of alarm, without the addition of needless proscription and wanton arrogance. Even under the most favorable circumstances, we fear that the majorities by troled will be black. Where this disparity arises from the refusal of whites to register, they only can be held accountable for the result. If, having votes, they refuse to exercise them, they must thank themselves for negro supremacy. It is for the managers of the Republican canvass to be caretenancing the extravagances of the worthexclusively to the negroes.

Duil Times in New England,

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican gives the following rather gloomy account of

The manufacturers of the country are not particularly active ner cheerful just not recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary of now, and the makers of knit goods are even arranging things preparatory to a mutual stopping of work for a few weeks altogether. The accumulated stocks of manufactured goods do not diminish very rapidly under the continued dullness of business, and neither woolen nor cotton manufacturers care to further increase their invest ments in unsaleable goods. At Manches ter, N. H., business is almost stagmant, though the mills are still running, the Manchester mill and print works at that place having on hand over \$2,000,000 We cannot share the tone of exultation worth of unsold goods. The same inaction in which many of our contemporaries dis- is prevailing in the boot and shoe business, eass the result of the Tennessee election. - and the large boot and shoe manufacturers In its overwhelming vote for Brownlow and at Lynn, Haverhill, and the adjacent places

Tin in Missouri.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Republican confirms the report of the discovery of a valuable tin mine in Missouri. He asserts that a scientific gentlelieved in the existence of these deposits, and has made several explorations. From the narrow lodes he traced the direction, and found larger lodes exposed in wild and unfrequented parts of the hilly and mountainous region of Southwestern Missouri. Thus far fourteen different kinds of ore have been found. No shaft has yet been sunk in well defined lodes over twelve or fifteen feet; and at this depth ore has been found which, in the opinion of experienced Cornwall miners, will yield from ten to twenty-five per cent. The tin region extends over an area of from twenty to twenty-

The Caes of Lieutenant Braine, A Memphis paper contains a letter writ-

ten by Lieutenant John C. Braine, of the (N. Y.) penitentiary, where he is kept by on the high seas while the war was in progress. His case, says the New York World, seems to be a hard one. Captain Semues, upon parole, while he, for acts which, usages of war, is in prison without friends legal advice. His capture of the Chesapeake during the war showed skill and dar-ing, and his other exploits, if done on behalf of our own government, would have Surely we can now afford to be generous to this officer. Lieutenant Braine in his

"On the faith of the President's proclamation of May 2, 1865, which parponed all officers of my grade who had not been in the old army or navy-and I had not